

DOUBLE GATE MOS TRANSISTORS AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURING DOUBLE GATE MOS TRANSISTORS

CLAIM OF PRIORITY AND RELATED APPLICATION

This U.S. nonprovisional patent application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 from Korean Patent Application No. 2003-3807 filed on January 20, 2003, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to semiconductor devices and manufacturing methods thereof, and more particularly, to double gate MOS transistors and manufacturing methods thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many semiconductor devices employ MOS transistors as switching devices. As semiconductor devices become more highly integrated, the MOS transistors have, typically, been scaled down. The electrical characteristics of the MOS transistors may directly influence performance of the semiconductor devices.

Recently, double gate MOS transistors have been introduced to improve the electrical characteristics of MOS transistors that are suitable for the highly-integrated semiconductor device. A double gate MOS transistor, typically, includes a source region and a drain region respectively formed at both sides of a channel region. A top gate electrode and a bottom gate electrode are disposed on and under the channel region. In addition, the top gate electrode is electrically connected to the bottom gate electrode. Therefore, if a gate voltage higher than the threshold voltage is applied to the gate electrodes, inversion layers are formed at a top surface and a bottom surface of the channel region. As a result, the double gate MOS transistor exhibits a large on-current even in a limited area as compared to a conventional MOS transistor having a single gate electrode. Accordingly, a semiconductor device employing double gate MOS transistors may provide a higher operating speed than

devices without such transistors.

Double gate MOS transistors are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,004,837 to Gambino, *et al.*, entitled "dual-gate SOI transistor". According to U.S. Patent No. 6,004,837, a MOS transistor is provided having a top gate electrode and
5 a bottom gate electrode, formed on a silicon on insulator (SOI) substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide a double gate MOS transistor. The double gate MOS transistor includes a substrate active region defined in a
10 semiconductor substrate and a transistor active region located over the substrate active region and overlapped with the substrate active region. At least one semiconductor pillar penetrates the transistor active region and is in contact with the substrate active region. The semiconductor pillar supports the transistor active
15 region so that the transistor active region is spaced apart from the substrate active region. At least one bottom gate electrode fills a space between the transistor active region and the substrate active region. The bottom gate electrode is insulated from the substrate active region, the transistor active region and the semiconductor pillar. At least one top gate electrode crosses over the transistor active region and has at
20 least one end that is in contact with a sidewall of the bottom gate electrode. The top gate electrode overlaps with the bottom gate electrode and is insulated from the transistor active region.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar is a single semiconductor pillar penetrating a portion of the transistor active region and the bottom gate electrode is a single bottom gate electrode.

25 In additional embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar is a single semiconductor pillar dividing the transistor active region into a first transistor active region and a second transistor active region, and dividing the bottom gate electrode into a first bottom gate electrode and a second bottom gate electrode. In such embodiments, the top gate electrode may include a first top gate electrode
30 crossing over the first transistor active region and a second top gate electrode crossing over the second transistor active region. The first and second top gate electrodes overlap with the first and second bottom gate electrodes respectively. At least one end of the first top gate electrode contacts a sidewall of the first bottom gate electrode and at least one end of the second top gate electrode contacts a

sidewall of the second bottom gate electrode.

In yet further embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar includes a central semiconductor pillar intersecting the central portions of the transistor active region and the bottom gate electrode and a first semiconductor pillar and a second semiconductor pillar are located at opposite sides of the central semiconductor pillar respectively. The transistor active region between the first and second semiconductor pillars is divided into a first transistor active region and a second transistor active region separated by the central semiconductor pillar and the bottom gate electrode between the first and second semiconductor pillars is divided into a first bottom gate electrode and a second bottom gate electrode separated by the central semiconductor pillar. In certain embodiments of the present invention, the top gate electrode includes a first top gate electrode crossing over the first transistor active region and a second top gate electrode crossing over the second transistor active region. The first and second top gate electrodes overlap with the first and second bottom gate electrodes respectively. At least one end of the first top gate electrode is in contact with a sidewall of the first bottom gate electrode and at least one end of the second top gate electrode is in contact with a sidewall of the second bottom gate electrode.

In additional embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar includes a first semiconductor pillar and a second semiconductor pillar located on both edges of the transistor active region and the bottom gate electrode respectively. The top gate electrode may include first and second parallel top gate electrodes crossing over the transistor active region. At least one end of the first and second top gate electrodes is in contact with sidewalls of the bottom gate electrode.

In other embodiments of the present invention, a double gate MOS transistor includes an isolation layer formed at a predetermined region of a semiconductor substrate to define a substrate active region and a transistor active region disposed over the substrate active region and overlapped with the substrate active region. A central semiconductor pillar intersects the central portion of the transistor active region to divide the transistor active region into a first transistor active region and a second transistor active region and contacts the substrate active region. The central semiconductor pillar supports the first and second transistor active regions so that the first and second transistor active regions are spaced apart from the substrate active region. A first bottom gate electrode substantially fills a space between the

first transistor active region and the substrate active region. The first bottom gate electrode is insulated from the substrate active region, the first transistor active region and the semiconductor pillar. A second bottom gate electrode substantially fills a space between the second transistor active region and the substrate active region. The second bottom gate electrode is insulated from the substrate active region, the second transistor active region and the semiconductor pillar. A first top gate electrode crosses over the first transistor active region and has both ends that are in contact with sidewalls of the first bottom gate electrode. A second top gate electrode crosses over the second transistor active region and has both ends that are in contact with sidewalls of the second bottom gate electrode. The first and second top gate electrodes overlap with the first and second bottom gate electrodes respectively.

In further embodiments of the present invention, an isolation impurity region is formed at a surface of the substrate active region contacting the central semiconductor pillar, the isolation impurity region having a different conductive type from the semiconductor substrate. A top surface of the isolation layer may be located at the same or a lower level as a top surface of the substrate active region. A common drain region may also be formed at the central semiconductor pillar as well as the first and second transistor active regions between the first and second top gate electrodes. A first source region may be formed at the first transistor active region that is adjacent to the first top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region. A second source region may be formed at the second transistor active region that is adjacent to the second top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region.

In other embodiments of the present invention, a double gate MOS transistor includes an isolation layer formed at a portion of a semiconductor substrate to define a substrate active region and a transistor active region disposed over the substrate active region and overlapped with the substrate active region. A first semiconductor pillar and a second semiconductor pillar are placed at both sides of the transistor active region respectively, the first and second semiconductor pillars contacting the substrate active region. A central semiconductor pillar intersects a central portion of the transistor active region to divide the transistor active region into a first transistor active region and a second transistor active region and contacts the active region. The central semiconductor pillar supports the first and second transistor active

regions so that the first and second transistor active regions are spaced apart from the substrate active region. A first bottom gate electrode substantially fills a space between the first transistor active region and the substrate active region, the first bottom gate electrode being insulated from the substrate active region, the first transistor active region, the first semiconductor pillar and the central semiconductor pillar. A second bottom gate electrode substantially fills a space between the second transistor active region and the substrate active region, the second bottom gate electrode being insulated from the active region, the second transistor active region, the second semiconductor pillar and the central semiconductor pillar. A first top gate electrode crosses over the first transistor active region and has both ends in contact with sidewalls of the first bottom gate electrode. A second top gate electrode crosses over the second transistor active region and has both ends in contact with sidewalls of the second bottom gate electrode, the first and second top gate electrodes overlapping with the first and second bottom gate electrodes respectively.

Isolation impurity regions may also be formed at the substrate active region contacting the first and second semiconductor pillars and the central semiconductor pillar, the isolation impurity regions having a different conductive type from the semiconductor substrate. A top surface of the isolation layer may be located at a same level or a lower level as that of the substrate active region. A common drain region may be formed at the central semiconductor pillar as well as the first and second transistor active regions between the first and second top gate electrodes. A first source region may be formed at the first semiconductor pillar and the first transistor active region that is adjacent to the first top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region. A second source region may be formed at the second semiconductor pillar and the second transistor active region that is adjacent to the second top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region.

In yet other embodiments of the present invention, a double gate MOS transistor includes an isolation layer formed at a portion of a semiconductor substrate to define a substrate active region and a transistor active region disposed over the substrate active region and overlapped with the substrate active region. A first semiconductor pillar and a second semiconductor pillar are disposed at both sides of the transistor active region respectively. The first and second semiconductor pillars contact the substrate active region. A bottom gate electrode

substantially fills a space between the transistor active region and the substrate active region, the bottom gate electrode being insulated from the substrate active region, the transistor active region, the first semiconductor pillar and the second semiconductor pillar. First and second parallel top gate electrodes cross over the transistor active region. Each of the first and second top gate electrodes have both ends that are in contact with sidewalls of the bottom gate electrode. The first and second top gate electrodes are located between the first and second semiconductor pillars to overlap with the bottom gate electrode.

Isolation impurity regions may also be formed at the substrate active region contacting the first and second semiconductor pillars. The isolation impurity regions have a different conductive type from the semiconductor substrate. A top surface of the isolation layer may be located at a same as or lower level than that of the substrate active region. A common drain region may be formed at the transistor active region between the first and second top gate electrodes. A first source region may be formed at the first semiconductor pillar and the transistor active region that is adjacent to the first top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region. A second source region may be formed at the second semiconductor pillar and the transistor active region that is adjacent to the second top gate electrode and opposite the common drain region.

In other embodiments of the present invention, methods of manufacturing a double gate MOS transistor include sequentially forming a first sacrificial layer, a semiconductor layer and a bottom hard mask layer on a semiconductor substrate. At least one semiconductor pillar is formed penetrating the bottom hard mask layer, the semiconductor layer and the first sacrificial layer to contact a portion of the semiconductor substrate. A top hard mask layer is formed on the semiconductor substrate having the semiconductor pillar. The top hard mask layer and the bottom hard mask layer are successively patterned to form a hard mask pattern that covers the semiconductor pillar. The semiconductor layer, the first sacrificial layer and the semiconductor substrate are successively etched using the hard mask pattern as an etching mask, thereby forming a first sacrificial layer pattern and a transistor active region that are sequentially stacked and in contact with the semiconductor pillar and simultaneously forming a trench region that defines an active region under the hard mask pattern. The first sacrificial layer pattern is removed to form an undercut

region under the transistor active region. A second sacrificial layer pattern is formed substantially filling the undercut region. A recessed isolation layer is formed in the trench region to expose a sidewall of the second sacrificial layer pattern. The second sacrificial layer pattern and the hard mask pattern are selectively removed to
5 form another undercut region under the transistor active region. A gate insulating layer is formed on a surface of the transistor active region, a top surface of the active region and a surface of the semiconductor pillar. A conductive layer substantially filling the other undercut region is formed on the semiconductor substrate having the gate insulating layer. The conductive layer is patterned to form at least one top gate
10 electrode crossing over the transistor active region and overlapping with the other undercut region and to form a bottom gate electrode remaining in the other undercut region and contacting at least one end of the top gate electrode.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the first sacrificial layer is formed of a single crystalline semiconductor layer having an etching selectivity with
15 respect to the semiconductor substrate and the semiconductor layer. The single crystalline semiconductor layer may be formed of a silicon germanium (SiGe) layer. The semiconductor layer may be formed of a single crystalline silicon layer. The bottom hard mask layer may be formed of a silicon nitride layer.

In additional embodiments of the present invention, forming the at least one
20 semiconductor pillar includes successively patterning the bottom hard mask layer, the semiconductor layer and the first sacrificial layer to form a hole that exposes a portion of the semiconductor substrate and filling the hole with a semiconductor material using a selective epitaxial growth technique. Impurity ions having a different conductivity type from the semiconductor substrate may also be implanted into the
25 exposed semiconductor substrate before filling the hole with the semiconductor material, thereby forming an isolation impurity region.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the hole may be filled with the semiconductor material by growing a preliminary semiconductor pillar on the inner walls of the hole using a selective epitaxial growth technique, the preliminary
30 semiconductor pillar being grown to not completely fill the hole, annealing the preliminary semiconductor pillar and then filling the hole with the semiconductor material using the selective epitaxial growth technique. The annealing may be performed using argon gas at a temperature of about 900 °C. The annealing could

also be performed using hydrogen gas at a temperature of from about 600 °C to 1000 °C. The annealing may be performed using a laser.

In still further embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar is formed of the same material layer as the semiconductor layer. The top hard mask layer may be formed of the same material layer as the bottom hard mask layer. Additionally, forming the second sacrificial layer pattern may include forming a second sacrificial layer filling the undercut region on surface of the semiconductor substrate where the first sacrificial layer pattern was removed and etching the second sacrificial layer to expose inner walls of the trench region to leave the second sacrificial layer only in the undercut region. The second sacrificial layer may be formed of the same material layer as the hard mask pattern.

In additional embodiments of the present invention, impurity ions are implanted into the transistor active region using the top gate electrode as an ion implantation mask to form source/drain regions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top plan view illustrating a double gate MOS transistor according to embodiments of the present invention;

FIGs. 2A to 10A are sectional views, taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 1**, to illustrate methods of manufacturing double gate MOS transistors according to embodiments of the present invention;

FIGs. 2B to 10B are sectional views, taken along the line II-II of **FIG. 1**, to illustrate methods of manufacturing double gate MOS transistors according to embodiments of the present invention;

FIGs. 11 to 13 are sectional views to illustrate methods of forming a semiconductor pillar shown in **FIG. 3A** in detail;

FIG. 14 is a top plan view illustrating double gate MOS transistors according to additional embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a sectional view taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 14**;

FIG. 16 is a top plan view illustrating double gate MOS transistors according to still further embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 17 is a sectional view taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 16**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these
5 embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, the thickness of layers and regions are exaggerated for clarity. Like numbers refer to
10 like elements throughout the specification.

FIG. 1 is a top plan view illustrating double gate MOS transistors according to embodiments of the present invention, and **FIGs. 10A** and **10B** are sectional views taken along the lines I-I and II-II of **FIG. 1** respectively.

Referring to **FIGs. 1, 10A** and **10B**, an isolation layer **23** is formed at a
15 predetermined region of a semiconductor substrate **1**, such as a silicon substrate. The isolation layer **23** defines an active region **17a**. Preferably, the top surface of the isolation layer **23** is located at the same level as a top surface of the active region **17a** or is lower than that of the active region **17a**. A transistor active region is disposed over the active region **17a**. The transistor active region overlaps with the
20 active region **17a**. The transistor active region is composed of a semiconductor layer such as a silicon layer. At least one semiconductor pillar penetrates a predetermined region of the transistor active region. For example, the semiconductor pillar may be a single horizontal bar-shaped semiconductor pillar **11a**, e.g., a central
semiconductor pillar that intersects the transistor active region, as shown in **FIGs. 1**
25 and **10a**. Thus, the transistor active region is divided into a first transistor active region **5a**, and a second transistor active region **5b** by the central semiconductor pillar **11a**.

The central semiconductor pillar **11a** may be a semiconductor layer such as a silicon layer. The central semiconductor pillar **11a** contacts a surface of the active
30 region **17a**. In addition, the central semiconductor pillar **11a** supports the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** so that the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** are spaced apart from the active region **17a**. Accordingly, there exist empty spaces, e.g., undercut regions between the transistor active

regions **5a** and **5b** and the active region **17a**. In detail, there exists a first undercut region between the first transistor active region **5a** and the active region **17a**, and there exists a second undercut region between the second transistor active region **5b** and the active region **17a**. The first and second undercut regions are filled with a first bottom gate electrode **27c** and a second bottom gate electrode **27d** respectively.

A gate insulating layer **25** is interposed between the bottom gate electrodes **27c** and **27d** and the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**. Also, the gate insulating layer **25** is interposed between the bottom gate electrodes **27c** and **27d** and the semiconductor pillar **11a**. In addition, the gate insulating layer **25** is interposed between the bottom gate electrodes **27c** and **27d** and the active region **17a**. As a result, the bottom gate electrodes **27c** and **27d** are insulated from the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**, the semiconductor pillar **11a** and the active region **17a** by the gate insulating layer **25**.

A first top gate electrode **27a** and a second top gate electrode **27b** are disposed over the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively. Both ends of the first top gate electrode **27a** contact sidewalls of the first bottom gate electrode **27c** as shown in FIG. **10B**. As a result, the first top gate electrode **27a** is electrically connected to the first bottom gate electrode **27c**. Similarly, both ends of the second top gate electrode **27b** contact sidewalls of the second bottom gate electrode **27d**. As a result, the second top gate electrode **27b** is electrically connected to the second bottom gate electrode **27d**. Also, the gate insulating layer **25** is interposed between the top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** and the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**.

Sidewalls of the top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** are covered with a first gate spacer **35a**. In addition, sidewalls of the bottom gate electrodes **27c** and **27d** are covered with a second gate spacer **35b**. The first and second gate spacers **35a** and **35b** may be insulating layers. A first capping layer pattern **29a** and a second capping layer pattern **29b** may be provided on the first and second top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** respectively.

Further, LDD regions **33** are formed in the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** under the first gate spacers **35a**. The LDD regions **33** define channel regions located under the top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b**. High concentration source/drain regions **37a**, **37b** and **37c** are formed opposite the channel regions, being adjacent

to the LDD regions **33**. As a result, a first double gate MOS transistor is formed at the first transistor active region **5a**, and a second double gate MOS transistor is formed at the second transistor active region **5b**.

The first and second double gate MOS transistors according to the above
5 embodiments may be used as DRAM cell transistors. In this case, the high concentration source/drain regions **37c** formed between the first and second top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** may correspond to a common drain region, and the high concentration source/drain regions **37a** and **37b** may correspond to first and second source regions respectively.

10 Furthermore, an isolation impurity region **10** may be formed at the surface of the active region **17a** contacting the central semiconductor pillar **11a**. The isolation impurity region **10** is formed to have a different conductive type from the semiconductor substrate **1**, e.g., the active region **17a**. For example, if the semiconductor substrate **1** is P-type, the isolation impurity region **10** is N-type. That
15 is, a PN junction is formed under the semiconductor pillar **11a**. Accordingly, even with the presence of crystalline defects in the semiconductor pillar **11a** and the application of a positive voltage to the common drain region, leakage current that flows through the semiconductor pillar **11a** and the semiconductor substrate **1** may be reduced and/or minimized.

20 Methods of manufacturing double gate MOS transistors according to embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to **FIGs. 2A to 10A** and **FIGs. 2B to 10B**. **FIGs. 2A to 10A** are sectional views taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 1**, and **FIGs. 2B to 10B** are sectional views taken along the line II-II of **FIG. 1**.

25 Referring to **FIGs. 2A** and **2B**, a first sacrificial layer **3**, a semiconductor layer **5**, and a bottom hard mask layer **7** are sequentially formed on a semiconductor substrate **1** such as a single crystalline silicon substrate. In certain embodiments, the semiconductor layer **5** may be formed of the same material layer as the semiconductor substrate **1**. For example, if the semiconductor substrate **1** is a
30 silicon substrate, the semiconductor layer **5** may be formed of a silicon layer. In particular embodiments, the semiconductor layer **5** is formed of a single crystalline silicon layer using an epitaxial growth technique. The first sacrificial layer **3** may be formed of a material layer having an etching selectivity with respect to the

semiconductor substrate **1**, the semiconductor layer **5** and the bottom hard mask layer **7**. In addition, the first sacrificial layer **3** may be formed of a material layer that acts as a seed layer during the growth of the semiconductor layer **5**. For example, the first sacrificial layer **3** may be formed of a single crystalline silicon germanium (SiGe) layer. Also, the bottom hard mask layer **7** may be formed of a material layer having an etching selectivity with respect to the first sacrificial layer **3** and the semiconductor layer **5**. For example, the bottom hard mask layer **7** may be formed of a silicon nitride layer. The bottom hard mask layer **7** is patterned to form at least one opening **7c** exposing a predetermined region of the semiconductor layer **5**. In the illustrated embodiment, the opening **7c** is formed to have a horizontal bar configuration when viewed from a top plan view.

Referring to **FIGs. 3A** and **3B**, the semiconductor layer **5** and the first sacrificial layer **3** are etched using the patterned bottom hard mask layer **7** as an etching mask, thereby forming a hole **9** that exposes a predetermined region of the semiconductor substrate **1**. The hole **9** has the same configuration as the opening **7c**. That is, the hole **9** also has a horizontal bar configuration.

A semiconductor pillar **11a** is selectively formed inside the hole **9**. Accordingly, the semiconductor pillar **11a** is also formed to have a horizontal bar configuration as shown in **FIG. 1**. The semiconductor pillar **11a** may be formed of the same material layer as the semiconductor layer **5**. That is, the semiconductor pillar **11a** may be formed of a silicon layer. The semiconductor pillar **11a** may be formed using a selective epitaxial growth method.

Prior to formation of the semiconductor pillar **11a**, impurity ions may be implanted into the exposed semiconductor substrate **1** to form an isolation impurity region **10**. The impurity ions have a conductivity type different from the semiconductor substrate **1**. Accordingly, if the semiconductor substrate **1** is P-type, the isolation impurity region **10** is N-type. As a result, a PN junction is formed under the hole **9**. Since the PN junction is formed in the single crystalline semiconductor substrate **1**, leakage current characteristics of the PN junction may be improved under a reverse bias. Accordingly, even though crystalline defects exist in the semiconductor pillar **11a**, leakage current characteristics of impurity regions to be formed in the semiconductor pillar **11a** and the semiconductor layer **5** in subsequent processes may be improved.

In the event that the semiconductor pillar **11a** filling the hole **9** is formed using

the selective epitaxial growth method, discontinuous regions may be formed in the semiconductor pillar **11a** from the viewpoint of crystalline orientation. This is because the growth orientation of the single crystalline silicon layer formed on sidewalls of the semiconductor layer **5** is different from the growth orientation of the single crystalline silicon layer formed on a surface of the semiconductor substrate **1**. As a result, grain boundaries are formed in the semiconductor pillar **11a**, and the grain boundaries generate crystalline defects. The crystalline defects in the semiconductor pillar **11a** may lead to a degradation of the electric characteristics (for example, leakage current characteristics) of the double gate MOS transistor according to embodiments of the present invention. Therefore, in certain embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor pillar **11a** is formed using methods, that is capable of suppressing the generation of the crystalline defects.

FIGs. 11 to 13 are sectional views to illustrate methods for preventing the generation of the crystalline defects.

Referring to **FIG. 11**, a first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** is formed on the sidewalls and the bottom surface of the hole **9** using the aforementioned selective epitaxial growth method. In this case, the first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** is formed not to fill the hole **9** completely as shown in **FIG. 11**. The first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** includes a first semiconductor layer **11e** grown on the semiconductor substrate **1** and a second semiconductor layer **11f** grown on the sidewalls of the semiconductor layer **5**. Accordingly, grain boundaries are formed between the first and second semiconductor layers **11e** and **11f**.

Referring to **FIG. 12**, the substrate having the first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** is annealed to cure the crystalline defects in the first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** and to form a second preliminary semiconductor pillar **11h** in the hole **9**. The annealing process may be, for example, performed using argon gas, hydrogen gas or laser. As a result, the second preliminary semiconductor pillar **11h** has a low aspect ratio as compared to the first preliminary semiconductor pillar **11g** as shown in **FIG. 12**. In addition, the second preliminary semiconductor pillar **11h** does not have any grain boundary therein. That is, the second preliminary semiconductor pillar **11h** has a unique crystalline orientation. In the event that the annealing process is performed using argon gas, the annealing process may be performed at a temperature of about 900 °C. Also, in the event that the annealing

process is performed using hydrogen gas, the annealing process may be performed at a temperature of from about 600 °C to 1000 °C.

Referring to **FIG. 13**, another semiconductor layer is additionally grown on the second preliminary semiconductor pillar **11h** using the selective epitaxial growth technique again. As a result, a semiconductor pillar **11a** completely filling the hole **9** is formed.

Referring to **FIGs. 3A** and **3B** again, a top hard mask layer **13** is formed on a surface of the semiconductor substrate having the semiconductor pillar **11a**. The top hard mask layer **13** may be formed of the same material layer as the bottom hard mask layer **7**. The bottom hard mask layer **7** and the top hard mask layer **13** constitute a hard mask layer **14**. A first photoresist pattern **15** is formed on a predetermined region of the hard mask layer **14**. The first photoresist pattern **15** is formed to cross over the semiconductor pillar **11a**.

Referring to **FIGs. 4A**, and **4B**, the hard mask layer **14** is etched using the first photoresist pattern **15** as an etching mask, thereby forming a hard mask pattern **14a** that covers the semiconductor pillar **11a**. As a result, the hard mask pattern **14a** includes a top hard mask pattern **13a** as well as a first bottom hard mask pattern **7a** and a second bottom hard mask pattern **7b**. The first and second bottom hard mask patterns **7a** and **7b** are formed so that they are located at both sides of the semiconductor pillar **11a**. The first photoresist pattern **15** is then removed.

The semiconductor layer **5**, the first sacrificial layer **3** and the semiconductor substrate **1** are successively etched using the hard mask pattern **14a** as an etching mask, thereby forming a trench region **17** in the semiconductor substrate **1**. The trench region **17** defines an active region **17a** under the hard mask pattern **14a**.

Accordingly, a sacrificial layer pattern **3a** and a first transistor active region **5a** sequentially stacked are formed between the active region **17a** and the first bottom hard mask pattern **7a**, and a sacrificial layer pattern **3b** and a second transistor active region **5b** sequentially stacked are formed between the active region **17a** and the second bottom hard mask pattern **7b**. The sacrificial layer patterns **3a** and **3b** are separated from each other by the semiconductor pillar **11a**. The first and second transistor active regions **5a**, **5b** are also separated from each other by the semiconductor pillar **11a**.

Referring to **FIGs. 5A** and **5B**, the sacrificial layer patterns **3a** and **3b** are

selectively removed to form a first undercut region **19a** and a second undercut region **19b** under the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively. In the event that the sacrificial layer patterns **3a** and **3b** are formed of a silicon germanium (SiGe) layer, the sacrificial layer patterns **3a** and **3b** may be selectively removed using a mixture of nitric acid (HNO₃), hydrofluoric acid (HF) and de-ionized water. The mixture may further contain acetic acid (CH₃COOH).

Referring to **FIGs. 6A** and **6B**, a second sacrificial layer is formed on a surface of the semiconductor substrate to fill the undercut regions **19a** and **19b**. Accordingly, sidewalls and bottom surfaces of the trench region **17** are covered with the second sacrificial layer. The second sacrificial layer may be formed of a material layer having an etching selectivity with respect to the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**, the semiconductor substrate **1**, and the semiconductor pillar **11a**. For example, the second sacrificial layer may be formed of a silicon nitride layer. The second sacrificial layer is etched to expose the sidewalls and the bottom surfaces of the trench region **17**. As a result, sacrificial layer patterns **21a** and **21b** remain in the first and second undercut regions **19a** and **19b** respectively. The etching process of the second sacrificial layer may be performed using phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄). An isolation layer **23** is formed in the trench region **17** using a conventional manner. The isolation layer **23** may be formed of an insulating layer such as a silicon oxide layer.

Referring to **FIGs. 7A** and **7B**, the isolation layer **23** is recessed until the sidewalls of the sacrificial layer patterns **21a** and **21b** are exposed. The hard mask pattern **14a** and the sacrificial layer patterns **21a** and **21b** are selectively removed so as to expose surfaces of the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**, a surface of the semiconductor pillar **11a**, and a surface of the active region **17a**. Accordingly, the first and second undercut regions **19a** and **19b** are formed again under the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively.

Referring to **FIGs. 8A** and **8B**, a gate insulating layer **25** is formed on the surfaces of the transistor active regions **5a** and **5b**, the surface of the semiconductor pillar **11a**, and the surface of the active region **17a**. The gate insulating layer **25** may be formed by thermally oxidizing the semiconductor substrate where the hard mask pattern **14a** and the sacrificial layer patterns **21a** and **21b** are removed. A gate conductive layer **27** is then formed on a surface of the semiconductor substrate having the gate insulating layer **25**. The gate conductive layer **27** may be formed

using a deposition technique that provides good step coverage. For example, the gate conductive layer **27** may be formed using a low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) technique. Accordingly, the undercut regions **19a** and **19b** may be completely filled with the gate conductive layer **27**. The gate conductive layer **27** may be formed of a doped polysilicon layer.

Second photoresist patterns **31a** and **31b** are formed on the gate conductive layer **27**. The second photoresist patterns **31a** and **31b** are formed to cross over the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively. A gate hard mask layer **29** may be formed on the gate conductive layer **27** prior to formation of the second photoresist patterns **31a** and **31b**. In certain embodiments, the gate hard mask layer **29** is formed of a CVD oxide layer.

Referring to **FIGs. 9A** and **9B**, the gate hard mask layer **29** is etched using the second photoresist patterns **31a** and **31b** as etching masks, thereby forming a first gate hard mask pattern **29a** and a second gate hard mask pattern **29b** that cross over the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively. The second photoresist patterns **31a**, **31b** are then removed. The gate conductive layer **27** is etched using the first and second gate hard mask patterns **29a** and **29b** as etching masks, thereby forming gate electrodes.

The gate electrodes include a first top gate electrode **27a** and a second top gate electrode **27b** that cross over the first and second transistor active regions **5a** and **5b** respectively. In addition, the gate electrodes further include a first bottom gate electrode **27c** and a second bottom gate electrode **27d** that remain in the first and second undercut regions **19a** and **19b** respectively. Accordingly, both ends of the first top gate electrode **27a** contact sidewalls of the first bottom gate electrode **27c** as shown in **FIG. 9B**. Similarly, both ends of the second top gate electrode **27b** contact sidewalls of the second bottom gate electrode **27d**.

Referring to **FIGs. 10A** and **10B**, first gate spacers **35a**, second gate spacers **35b** and source/drain regions are formed at the semiconductor substrate having the first and second top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** using conventional techniques. The source/drain regions include a common drain region **37c** formed between the first and second top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b**, a first source region **37a** located adjacent to the first gate electrode **27a** and opposite the common drain region **37c**, and a second source region **37b** located adjacent to the second gate electrode **27b** and opposite the common drain region **37c**. Further, LDD regions **33** having an

impurity concentration lower than the source/drain regions **37a**, **37b** and **37c** may be formed under the first gate spacers **35a**.

FIG. 14 is a top plan view illustrating a double gate MOS transistor according to further embodiments of the present invention, and **FIG. 15** is a sectional view taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 14**. Here, the sectional view taken along the line Π - Π of **FIG. 14** has the same structure as that of **FIG. 10B**. The embodiments illustrated in **FIG. 14** are different from the embodiments illustrated in **FIG. 1** in the number of the semiconductor pillars and their locations. Therefore, the description related to the semiconductor pillars is provided.

Referring to **FIGs. 14** and **15**, at least one semiconductor pillar according to this embodiment includes a first semiconductor pillar **11b** and a second semiconductor pillar **11c** as well as the central semiconductor pillar **11a** described above. The first and second semiconductor pillars **11b** and **11c** are located on both edges of the active region **17a** respectively. The first and second semiconductor pillars **11b** and **11c** are disposed in parallel to the central semiconductor pillar **11a** as shown in **FIG. 14**. Accordingly, the first bottom gate electrode **27c** and the first transistor active region **5a** are sequentially stacked between the first semiconductor pillar **11b** and the central semiconductor pillar **11a**. Similarly, the second bottom gate electrode **27d** and the second transistor active region **5b** are sequentially stacked between the second semiconductor pillar **11c** and the central semiconductor pillar **11a**.

The double gate MOS transistor according to the embodiments of **FIGs. 14** and **15** may be fabricated using the same methods as described above. Therefore, a description on the methods of manufacturing the double gate MOS transistor shown in **FIGs. 14** and **15** will be omitted.

FIG. 16 is a top plan view illustrating a double gate MOS transistor according to further embodiments of the present invention, and **FIG. 17** is a sectional view taken along the line I-I of **FIG. 16**. Here, the sectional view taken along the line Π - Π of **FIG. 16** has the same structure as **FIG. 10B**. The embodiments of **FIG. 16** are also different from the embodiments of **FIG. 14** in the number of the semiconductor pillars and their locations only. Therefore, in these embodiments, only the description related to the semiconductor pillars will be provided.

Referring to **FIGs. 16** and **17**, at least one semiconductor pillar according to

the third embodiment includes only the first and second semiconductor pillars **11b** and **11c**. Accordingly, a single bottom gate electrode **27e** and a single transistor active region **5c** are sequentially stacked between the first and second semiconductor pillars **11b** and **11c**. As a result, the first and second top gate electrodes **27a** and **27b** located over the single transistor active region **5c** are electrically connected to each other through the single bottom gate electrode **27e**.

The double gate MOS transistor of the embodiments of **FIGs. 16** and **17** can be manufactured using the same methods as described above. Therefore, a description on the methods of manufacturing the double gate MOS transistor according to the embodiments of **FIGs. 16** and **17** will be omitted.

As described above, according to embodiments of the present invention, a double gate MOS transistors may be fabricated without use of a silicon on insulator (SOI) substrate. In particular, the bottom gates may be electrically connected to the top gates without use of complicated processes.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.